



Daily Report—

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Burundi: Tutsis Reportedly Preparing for Guerrilla Warfare

*BR1207135696 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE
in French 12 Jul 96 p 5*

[Report by Francois Misser: "Will the War Change Its Appearance? — The Foreign Intervention Plan Is Exacerbating the Tension of a Country in Agony"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Since the request for military assistance to Tanzania and Uganda made on 25 June at the Arusha summit by President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, tension has continued to increase. On the one hand there is an upsurge in the attacks by the guerrillas, who condemn the Arusha resolutions. Then the profound divergences between the two leaders over the size of the foreign contingent and the terms of its mission are amply reflected on local radio and television.

According to a document from the presidency brought to the attention of foreign diplomats before being given to the prime minister, the number of Ethiopian, Ugandan, and Tanzanian soldiers must not be less than the Burundian Army. Furthermore, one of the missions of these soldiers should be to form a regional police force. For the prime minister and his party, UPRONA [Union for National Progress], this plan conceals an ambition to neutralize the Army. [passage omitted]

All this anchors in the Tutsis of Bujumbura the conviction that a foreign "intervention" can only be directed against the Army, which they consider to be their antigenocide insurance. The opposition parties are calling for "popular resistance." This is taking shape: In Bujumbura at dawn and dusk hundreds of young people, sometimes girls, run past, spurred on by instructors. "They are doing sport," pooh-poohs Deo Niyonzima, head of the SOJEDEM [Youth Solidarity for the Defense of Minorities] association who is considered to be the Burundian Savonarola. Moreover as the days pass the warlike appearance of these groups is becoming stronger. "You would say it is Inkatha!," someone whispered at the passage of a squad of young people armed with clubs and sticks.

Mathias Hitimana, a leader of the Tutsi party, warns: "The Tutsis will start guerrilla warfare. It is prepared. We cannot be taken by surprise like in 1993," referring to the massacres of Tutsis following the calls for resistance by some FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] leaders after the murder of President Ndadaye. Citizens with peaceful reputations are obtaining weapons. "In case a Tanzanian soldier enters my land,"

explained one of them. With fear in their hearts the Hutus of Bujumbura hurry home before night falls, afraid of being thrown to the Tutsi militias. Already, as FRODEBU parliamentary speaker Leonce Ngendakumana recalls, many leaders of the FDC [?Democratic Forces for Change], including 22 MPs, have been killed since October 1993 and several have been forced to go into exile.

Expansionism

As for the soldiers, according to Ngendakumana they support the resolutions of the Arusha summit. Nothing is less certain. Defense Minister Colonel Firmin Sinzoyiheba claims to be disciplined, but told *LA LIBRE BELGIQUE*: "I have never believed that foreign soldiers could restore peace. I expect nothing from these armies." In the view of the colonel it is out of the question that they should "run the show" in Burundi. He would tolerate at most a mixed command and a maximum force of 5,000 men equipped with individual arms. Senior officers suspect former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni of wishing to get the West to finance an "expansionist" operation aiming to establish an English-speaking East African condominium on Burundi.

The atmosphere within the government is dreadful. A minister asks people not to call him on a given number, because it is tapped by the presidency. Contrary to protocol the opposition ministers are not present at the departure of the president for the Yaounde summit. The state apparatus is tearing itself apart. In the meantime the situation is getting worse in the hills. According to Sinzoyiheba, in some provinces 60 percent of school students have gone underground, while Tutsi students are demanding arms from soldiers. Rebels, dressed as peasants, move around like fish in the water. And when they fire on military convoys, the response regularly hits people not involved in these incidents, the colonel admits.

The roads are a nightmare for the nerves and a macabre lottery. Several times the Army stopped our vehicle on the main road beyond Bugarama. At one point we met a patrol of nervous soldiers pouring with sweat. They had just been fired on and taken a prisoner. Will they go underground if a large contingent of foreigners arrives here? A higher-ranking officer is certain. Instead of stopping, the war could take on another appearance.

Burundi: President Launches Committee on Arusha Summit Conclusions

EA1207220796 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya today launched the proceedings of the Burundian technical committee to study the implementation of the Arusha Summit Conclusions on Burundi. Here is a report from Marie-Louise Kabagema on the composition and mission of the committee.

[Kabagema] The Burundian technical committee is made up of 21 members and comprises two commissions:

The political and diplomatic commission, which is made up of personalities with ministerial rank. The chairman and vice chairman of the commission are ministers Venerand Bakevymusaya and Lawyer Sylvestre Banzubaze, respectively.

The commission of experts comprises two sub-commissions, the military and security sub-commission whose chairman and vice chairman are Colonel Jean Bikomagu and Colonel Gedeon Fyiroko respectively. The chairman and vice chairman of the juridical sub-commission are Venerand Nzohabonayo and Ambassador Jonathas Niyungeko, respectively.

What is the mission of this Burundian technical committee for the study of the implementation of the Arusha summit on Burundi? Listen to President Ntibantunganya:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] The technical committee must, on behalf of the government and the National Security Council, study modalities for attaining the following objectives:

First objective: To protect the entire people against anything that could jeopardize their security.

Second objective: To protect the country's socioeconomic infrastructure. All this will have to be studied in relation to the security cooperation requested by the Burundian Government from neighboring countries. [end recording]

[Kabagema] On the deadline given to the committee to complete the work, here is President Ntibantunganya again.

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] On the working timetable, we would like the committee to work diligently from this afternoon until 14 July, and the committee should be able to present its report to the National Security Council by 15 July, with a margin of flexibility extending to 16 July. Then between 17

and 19 July, the committee, with a final document, will be able to work jointly with the regional committee so that, if all goes well, and that is a must, the two committees can, on 20 July, adopt a final report to present to the regional heads of state. [end recording]

[Kabagema] After the launching of the proceedings, committee members asked for clarifications and expressed concern about their mission. Concerning the working timetable, they felt the deadline was too soon, according to most of the committee members, to be able to produce a concise report, as demanded by the head of state.

Burundi: Russia Pledges Assistance To Restore Peace in Burundi

EA1207214796 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia has said it will assist even further to restore peace in Burundi.

A statement released by the Russian Embassy in Dar es Salaam says Russia will cooperate in achieving that objective with the international organizations [and] foreign countries and render every kind of support to Mwalimu Nyerere's mission as chief mediator in the conflict. The statement said the recent summit in Arusha is considered in Moscow as a move forward in rendering assistance to the reconciliation process in Burundi. It noted that for the first time, and quite positively, the countries neighboring Burundi supported the idea of giving assistance to the Burundi Government on the matter. [sentence as heard]

The statement said the Russian Federation follows attentively the development of the situation in Burundi and it is also taking into account providing security for Russian citizens living in the country.

Central African Republic**CAR: Government Dismisses Rumor of Armed Group Forming in Congo**

AB1207211696 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] People in the Central African Republic [CAR] could perhaps be forgiven for being a little jumpy. After all, there have been two Army mutinies in April and May this year. The second came very close to toppling President Ange Patasse, but French troops intervened to crush the rebellion. Now it seems there is a lot of alarm over a report from neighboring Congo that an armed opposition group

is forming there to overthrow Patasse. And the CAR Government has moved to quell the fears. From Bangui Joseph Benamse telelexed this report:

Government Spokesman Jean Wilibiro Sacko went on national radio last night to reassure the nation that the group did not constitute a threat to the CAR. He dismissed it as being made up of a few friends bent on fostering a climate of fear in the country. Weeks of rumors had crystallized into the announcement last Wednesday [10 July] in Brazzaville on Congolese television that an armed group had been formed dedicated to chasing out the Patasse government. The group, according to the television, is called Le Front Patriotic pour la Liberation Centrafricaine, The Patriotic Front for the Liberation of the CAR.

The announcement said the front was made up of more than 2000 men, among whom were some elements of the regular Army who fled the country following the recent mutiny. At a press conference in Brazzaville, a spokesman for the group said its main objective is to chase French troops from CAR territory and to establish true democracy in the country. This is the second time the CAR faces such a threat from outside the country. Last year, a group of soldiers, who successfully escaped from prison, fled to Zaire to form a first armed group. They were condemned for murdering civilians.

CAR: Parliament Gives Full Support to Premier's Policy Statement

AB1307155496 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 13 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In the Central Africa Republic [CAR], Jean-Paul Ngoupande, head of the national union government, has won the total support and confidence of members of parliament to implement the program of his government. The MP's voted 100 percent for the adoption of the general policy statement of the head of the CAR government after a day-long session yesterday. From Bangui, Alain-George Ngatoua reports:

[Begin Ngatoua recording] Ngoupande has the total support of Parliament to implement the program of his government which he presented 8 July before the National Assembly. After several hours of discussions, the MP's adopted the general policy statement in its entirety by 100 percent of yes votes without any abstentions.

So, the prime minister now has the backing of the MP's to implement the national reconstruction plan which will includes the joint minimum program due to be worked out in accordance with the protocol agreement signed by CAR's 24 political formations. Besides, it is this

consensus which explains the plebiscite given by the MP's.

One must note that task head for the head of government is an immense one. He has the tasks of restoring and maintaining security as a prerequisite for reconstruction following the looting ensued from the two mutinies; regaining the confidence of foreign investors as well as mobilizing emergency aid. To achieve this, the government will as soon as possible organize a general delegates conference of the Defense Ministry.

The prime minister also stressed in his policy statement the urgent need to put the administration back on track. He further announced that a special system has been set up for the payment of salaries on the basis of effective physical presence at work stations. [end recording]

Chad

Chad: UNDR's Kebzaboh Views Country's Political Future

AB1207184296 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Chad, a day after the publication of the results of the second round of the presidential elections, President Idriss Deby has called for national unity among Chadians. He was reelected head of state after obtaining more than 69 percent of the votes cast. The results were contested by (Gabriel Garmadji), General Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue's campaign director, claiming that they were marked with irregularities. He promised to file an appeal at the N'djamena Appeals Court which is charged with the responsible of officially proclaiming the results within one week. Today, observers are wondering what Chad's future political climate would look like, taking into account the joint agreement signed on 23 June between the Patriotic Salvation Movement of President Deby and Saleh Kebzaboh's National Union for Development and Renewal, [UNDR]. The question now is: What can the immediate effects of this agreement be? This is UNDR leader Saleh Kebzaboh's answer. He spoke to Francis Salam Ngouabo.

[Begin recording] [Kebzaboh] When this agreement enters into application, it will profoundly change Chad's political scene, because I think that these are the two major political forces of the country which have entered into alliance. This alliance has no immediate effect on the country's management. The objective targeting begins, especially, after the November legislative elections.

[Ngouabo] Now, will President Idriss Deby need to form a new government after his official installation?

[Kebzaboh] I know nothing about this. In this case, I think that he is the only person to make the decision. As far as we are concerned, we will try to implement this agreement which, among others, envisages the drawing up of a common government program and this will be done after the installation of President Deby. That means that our two teams will meet and elaborate a common government program which will be applied after the legislative elections — that is to say after the formation of the National Assembly which also means that after the formation of a new government taking into account the balance in the National Assembly. [end recording]

Congo

Congo: IMF Chief Pledges Support for Economic Program

AB1207172096 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus left our country yesterday following a one-day working visit, which enabled him to hold discussions with President Pascal Lissouba and Prime Minister Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango. Michel Camdessus held a news conference in Maya-Maya prior to his departure. Here is what he said:

[Begin Camdessus recording] This country is emerging from a long period of ill-adapted economic policy. It is emerging from a crisis which was dreadful in many respects: There was bloodshed, and the very fabric of national life was destroyed. The country now needs to be rebuilt. The Congolese people became poorer and poorer, year after year, over a period of 20 years. That trend should be reversed, and the economy made to grow. In order to achieve that, your country laid down a tough and serious program, which it discussed with us. We shared the experience of the rest of the world with it, the experience we have had with 180 countries on what is good and bad in economic policy matters. We realized that the final program met the needs of the country and would relaunch economic growth and promote price stability. Therefore, as we rightly should, we have decided to use our financial means and all our means of persuasion to bring the international community to regain confidence in your country and assist it in obtaining the necessary funding for economic growth. [end recording]

Answering questions on the IMF communique on the \$100-million loan to the country, Michel Camdessus said that the IMF has already started payments and as long as the government pursues its economic recovery efforts, the payments will be made on time.

[Begin Camdessus recording] The first payment has been made. Further payments will continue to be made on a quarterly basis over the three-year period, which is covered by the program, provided that every three months we can check, through our missions that will visit your country, as well as through our permanent representative in Brazzaville, that you are implementing the program and that the deadlines and timetable you have set in agreement with us on such economic recovery measures as privatization and the reorganization of public finances are being met. If you implement the program as laid down, we will make prompt payments. However, I wish to draw your attention to one point, which is that \$100 million is a lot of money in some respects because it is more than Congo's contribution to the IMF's capital, but it is not much if one considers the fact that your country will have to meet great financial needs during this period. [end recording]

Rwanda

Rwanda: Humanitarian Organizations Say 62 Killed by Army

LD1407193696 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 14 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The toll of the victims of the latest army operations in the west of Rwanda has risen: members of humanitarian organizations are speaking today of 62 inhabitants of the Gisenyi region having been killed. The rebels are stepping up attacks from their rear bases in Zaire in the refugees camps set up on the other side of the border, and Kigali's soldiers are making reprisal raids, in which, apparently, no one is spared.

Furthermore, the United Nations is concerned about the increase in the number of murders and attempted murders of survivors of the genocide in order to prevent them from giving testimony in the genocide trials.

Zaire

Zaire: Press Concerned About General Political Situation

AB1207190396 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] With about 10 months to go for the general elections, there is a climate of concern in Zaire. This situation has been denounced by all leanings of the press. The High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament ended its final session without starting to examine the draft constitution of the Zairian

Third Republic. A referendum is supposed to be held on this draft constitution next December.

Furthermore, the National Electoral Commission, which will be responsible for the organization of the electoral operations, seems to be having problems with its setup. Since 1994, the radical opposition has been divided

between the hardliners close to Tshisekedi and the moderates who support Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo. In the presidential group, there is a leadership war between former Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond and Mandungu-Bula Nyati, his deputy.

Eritrea

Eritrea: President Travels to Saudi Arabia for 'Medical Checks'

*LDI407164996 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1615 GMT 14 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Riyadh, 14 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki arrived today in Riyadh for medical checks in the hospital of the military forces in Riyadh. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Kenya: Opposition Party Supporters, Police Clash

*EA1507123196 Nairobi THE DAILY NATION
in English 15 Jul 96 p 1*

[Article by Silas Nthiga and George Munene: "MP, Policeman Hurt in Fighting"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Scores of people, including an MP, were injured yesterday during a fierce fight between opposition supporters and riot police who were trying to break up a rally in Mwea. During battles which lasted one hour at the Ngurubani Stadium, vehicles belonging to MP's were damaged by stones thrown by the crowd. Finally, police were forced to surrender and plead for mercy after they exhausted their tear gas canisters. Also injured were school children who had turned up for the meeting addressed by opposition leaders Kijana Wamalwa, DP [Democratic Party] chairman Mwai Kibaki and nine other MP's, among others. Runyenjes MP Peter Njeru Ndwiwa sustained a leg injury after he was hit by a stone hurled by the mob. Trouble started at 4:30 P.M. when the Mwea District Officer (DO), Mr. Mohammed Noor Hassan, ordered people to disperse claiming that the Kim Ilili MP, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, had insulted the president. The MP had said KANU [Kenya African National Union] was corrupt. The DO ordered police to immediately disperse the big crowd but wanaachi [citizens] refused to disperse, demanding to be addressed by the leaders.

At this point police started throwing tear gas canisters and firing in the air. The crowd responded by throwing stones at the law enforcers. [passage omitted] The DP chairman wept as he watched police beat helpless children seated near the dais. [passage omitted] Sensing defeat, more policemen were summoned to deal with the situation. Policemen had by now been pushed away from the field. At around 5 P.M. the crowd reassembled and was addressed by Mr. Kibaki and Mr. Wamalwa. Chaos broke out again when police fired in the air to disperse the crowd. This time, the crowd put up strong resistance and managed to chase away the armed policemen to the fringe of the field, forcing them to

plead for mercy. [passage omitted] At 5.25 P.M. the crowd reassembled once again and was addressed by the leaders as the DO and the policemen watched helplessly. The leaders declared Mwea people the heroes of the year and condemned the DO's action. They promised to sue him for taking the law into his own hands. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Somalia: Aidid—Butrus-Ghali's Bid for UN Reelection 'Unfortunate'

*EA1207215296 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali
1700 GMT 12 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Somali Republic, today addressed the Somali people, over the mass media, on the third anniversary of the US-UNOSOM [United States-UN Operation in Somalia] forces' launch of ground and air raids on the then USC-SNA [United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance] headquarters, where a meeting of the organization was taking place to discuss reconciliation and the conflict between USC-SNA and US-UNOSOM.

In the attack, the president said 88 people were massacred and 194 people were injured, many of whom were elders, cultural leaders, intellectuals and religious leaders.

The president said the United States administration and Butrus Butrus-Ghali were responsible for the worst violation of human rights the world had ever witnessed. It was unfortunate, therefore, that Butrus Butrus-Ghali was seeking to be reelected as UN Secretary General. The president said UN member countries should try to restore the reputation and dignity of the world body. The president expressed the hope that after the UN had been reformed, the Somali people would be compensated for the suffering they had gone through. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Tanzania: Prime Minister Urges More Foreign Action in Refugee Crisis

EA1307194096 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 13 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye has called on the international community to step up efforts for a lasting solution to the problem of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. The prime minister said this today at a meeting with a special envoy of the UNHCR, Mr. [name indistinct], in his office in Dodoma.

Mr. Sumaye said Tanzania had been receiving thousands of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi but it was compelled to close down its border after realising that the country could not afford to receive more such refugees. He said some of the refugees in Kigoma and Kagera regions [in northwestern Tanzania] had been leaving their camps to mingle with citizens in the regions where some of them involved themselves in acts of lawlessness. The prime minister said the time had come for the international community to involve itself more in finding a lasting solution to the problem of the refugees. He called on the UNHCR to urge the international community to step up efforts to assist the refugees adding that Tanzania should not be left alone to take up the responsibility of helping the Rwanda and Burundi refugees.

Commenting on the prevailing situation inside Burundi, Mr. [name indistinct], said that civil war had spread almost throughout the country, including the capital city, Bujumbura, despite the closure of its border, he therefore called on Tanzania not to send back the refugees who show up in the country following the crisis in their respective countries.

The talks were also attended by Mr. Ali Amir Muhammad, minister of home affairs.

Uganda

Uganda: 3 Soldiers, 6 Rebels Die in 'Fierce' Clashes in North

AB1507101296 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 15 Jul 96

[From the African news]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Military officials in Uganda say there has been fierce fighting in the north of the country between government troops and rebels belonging to the Lord's Resistance Army [LRA]. Several 100 LRA rebels are reported to have crossed into Uganda from Sudan during the weekend.

A military spokesman said that three soldiers and six rebels were killed in a clash at Acholibur near the northern Kitgum District. He said one group of rebels

was advancing southwards toward Gulu, the regional capital, 350 km north of Kampala. Another was moving closer to the Sudan border.

Uganda: Presidential Adviser Comments on Pending Security Operation

EA1207204096 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The presidential adviser in the north, Major General Salim Saleh, has assured the people of the north that the impending operation, which is due to begin at the end of this month after he has completed reorganizing the soldiers, will not be complicated, but will be sharp and precise. Major General Salim Saleh made the assurance when addressing elders, women, youth, civic, political and religious leaders at Saint Thomas (Moore) Primary School in Bobi during a border security meeting. He disclosed that the impending northern operation has been blown out of proportion by confusing agents, which has created fear and panic among the rural population prompting them to sell off their little remaining livestock like goats and chicken.

He said that the success of the operation will depend on the cooperation between UPDF [Uganda People's Defense Forces] and the civilians. He said for his part he was already sensitizing the Army and appealed to the resident district commissioner of Apac and Gulu to harmonize relations between civilians and the Army without which the Army can never succeed. [passage omitted]

He charged that there are some people in Gulu who are benefiting from the war and did not want it to end and are therefore sabotaging his peace efforts, adding that whereas he is the most protected person in the district, their relatives continued to suffer as a result of the war. [passage omitted]

He said with insecurity in the region life is uncertain, investments unviable and development hardly possible, adding that it is therefore necessary and important that everybody plays their active role to get rid of this insecurity.

South Africa: Mbeki Leadership Lowered 'Political Temperature' in KwaZulu

MB1207121496 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 12-18 Jul 96

[Report by Eddie Koch; received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki played a key role in promoting the "miracle deals" between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] which have a real chance of ending low-level civil war in KwaZulu-Natal.

IFP Secretary General Ziba Jiyane this week told the Mail & Guardian [M&G] that reports last weekend of an imminent coalition or merger between the rival parties were premature. But he confirmed that a range of peace initiatives at provincial level had created a spirit of rapprochement which could lead to "various stages of future co-operation".

Other IFP sources say that, while the peace deals were driven by the provincial leadership of both parties, Mbeki's pragmatic style "helped lower the political temperature" in Cape Town. This ensured that old enmities between President Nelson Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi were not able to disrupt the delicate negotiations taking place in Durban.

ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma, who played a major role in bringing both parties to the table, approached Mbeki earlier this year to complain that bellicose statements from Mandela about the Inkatha leaders were interrupting progress and low-key parleys being held in the province between proponents of peace.

Because the president had adopted a lower leadership profile in recent months, Mbeki was able to step in with a low-key diplomatic approach that was more in tune with developments on the ground in the province. The deputy president had a series of face-to-face talks with Inkatha's Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela, and this helped to ensure that Inkatha's national leadership in Cape Town supported the peace talks.

The M&G has established that the big breakthrough for people in the embattled province came at a series of secret meetings held over several months between the provincial leaders of the ANC and the IFP, first at the home of Inkatha-supporting businessman Arnold Zulman and then at the government's Bourquin House in Durban.

The thaw in relations began with each party exploring the reasons for the schism in the 1970s that led, in later years, to violent confrontations between their members. This, says KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose,

involved "going back into the past and finding out where we went wrong. We presented our version. They presented their version and, yes, we have come to some sort of agreement."

At the end of May, the delegations from both parties went to Cape Town to discuss plans for a provincial peace summit in June. Mandela was away at the time and Mbeki hosted talks with provincial leaders from both parties, giving further impetus to the new diplomacy and stress on common experiences and philosophies of the two groups.

It appears the emerging consensus revolves around an Africanist strand of political thinking that is shared by most of the politicians who brokered the deals that have given KwaZulu-Natal its first prospect of real peace in years.

Zuma and Mbeki on the ANC's side are said to share Africanist sympathies, while Jiyane, Mdlalose and former KwaZulu MEC [Member of the Executive Council] Celani Mhetwa, also a key player, have similar convictions.

"A crucial development was that both Ziba Jiyane and the ANC leaders in the province are sympathetic to the idea of converting their movements into political parties in an Africanist way, rather than in the style of Western parties," said one source.

The upshot is that hard-line white rightwingers who took over senior leadership posts within the IFP after the 1994 elections are now being marginalised by a centrist African bloc emerging within the Zulu nationalist party.

This is reflected in the way IFP central committee member Walter Felgate and party adviser Mario Ambrosini, now squabbling with each other over the party's recent setbacks in the Constitutional Court, have taken a back-seat role in recent developments.

Sources in Inkatha say there is strong grassroots dissatisfaction with white rightwingers who got comfortable jobs after the 1994 elections, and that pressure to remove them will increase as Inkatha's branch and provincial party structures are strengthened.

Hard-line warlords in Inkatha, who rely on strong-arm tactics to rule over shantytown and rural communities in the province, rather than modern civic systems set up after last month's local government elections, are also likely to be shifted sideways.

An early indication of this is the way Inkatha last week suspended the controversial mayor of Lindelani, Thomas Tshabalala, reportedly for leading the recent march through Durban that led to a violent shoot-out with police.

15 July 1996

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

9

This week's announcement of a power-sharing deal between the IFP, ANC and minority parties in the Durban Metropolitan Council is another portent of an emerging Africanist consensus in KwaZulu-Natal's politics. Significantly, the NP [National Party] has been left out of a pioneering agreement in the province's strongest local government forum that will act as a powerful stimulant for co-operation at other levels.

Dennis Nkosi, executive director of the Peace Committee that helped facilitate the peace deals, says there are three issues that have to be dealt with for the process to consolidate.

First, the cut-off date for amnesty needs to be renegotiated (and there are recent signs of flexibility on this from the ANC) so that IFP and ANC officials involved in political violence after the 1994 elections can be lured into the peace process with promises of immunity.

Then the IFP needs to reconsider its refusal to participate in the truth commission. By making use of the institution it could present its version of what happened during the 1980s, thus allowing the breakthrough which took place behind closed doors between the parties' leadership to be extended into a broader form of reconciliation between rank-and-file supporters of the rival organisations.

And ANC leaders at national and provincial levels need to "revisit" the question of Zulu culture and the role that traditional leaders play in local and provincial government. Hostility to the chiefs and their cultural authority on the part of some ANC activists has been the root cause of some of the most violent community conflict.

South Africa: Rand Falls to 'Worst Level' in 5 Weeks

MBI207155296 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Dealers say the rand touched its worst level in five weeks in this morning's dealings, as importers scrambled for cover. This afternoon the rand ended almost six cents lower against the dollar, at 4 rands 41.5 cents. Against sterling, it lost 10 cents to 6 rands 85 cents.

Traders said earlier that a fair-sized dollar order which had gone through the market over the last few days had created a sense of unease. They added that speculation yesterday that Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals was set to resign, and talks that the Central Bank planned to pull out of the forward cover market, had not helped an already jittery market. The Reserve Bank denied both rumors.

South African Press Review for 12 Jul

MBI207140596

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Mandela Visit to UK — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 July in a page-12 editorial comments on South African President Nelson Mandela's visit to the United Kingdom, saying it is "necessary for South Africa to look beyond the London visit and the promise by both Major and the president of the Confederation of British Industry that they wanted the UK to remain the biggest foreign investor in South Africa. The current euphoria in Britain will die down and we will be measured against our ability to free up capital movement and curb crime." "It is further important to say we believe there will be life for us all after Mandela. And we agree with him when he points to his decision to step down in 1999 because he does not believe a robust country such as South Africa should be led by a septuagenarian. But the new generation, in making and implementing policy, should remember it will possess no magic."

SOWETAN

Mandela Succession Issue Linked to Investment — President Mandela's "very successful" visit to the UK "has again focussed attention on investor concerns about what will happen when he steps down," notes a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July. The "succession question" is "closely linked by the world and our trading partners" to whether "they should put their money into South Africa now. They need reassurance that even with the departure of Mandela the present economic policies will not change and become less free-market oriented." SOWETAN believes that "unless something radical happens to change the power relations within the party, which is unlikely, [Deputy President] Mbeki will succeed Mandela. The ANC should not be reluctant to say so."

BUSINESS DAY

Concern About Post-Mandela Future — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 July in a page-10 editorial also comments on the concern about the "post-Mandela future," saying: "President Mandela's crucial role in the country's transition has inevitably resulted in his public persona overshadowing his Cabinet colleagues'. Hence his intuitively correct perception of a need to assure British audiences that the presidential succession will be uneventful." Foreign investors are "likely to be more responsive to South Africa's economic progress than to government's handling of social

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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priorities. And they are likely to be less understanding of protracted protectionism or monopolies than are South Africans grown complacently used to them over the years."

NEW NATION

Investment Promises — Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 12 July in a page-10 editorial comments on President Mandela's visit to the UK, noting John Major's "promise to the president of financial aid and help to secure the best trade deal with the European Union." Similar pledges were made by the late French President Francois Mitterand but "foreign investment sadly has not matched these commitments." Major's promises, therefore, "need to be examined with a measure of caution. And until they are translated into tangible aid, we will have to assume that they no more than a diplomatic nicety intended to match the occasion of Mandela's presence."

THE CITIZEN

Privatization 'Too Slow, Confusing' — "Critics of the way in which the government is handling privatisation say it is bowing to pressure from labour, sending a confusing signal to foreign investors which could embarrass President Mandela on his visit to Britain to promote investment," declares the page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 July. "When it comes to having to get the approval of labour for privatisation of government assets, or restructuring as the government prefers to call it, then it is giving the unions a say over decisions that are solely the prerogative of the government." The process is "too slow and confusing."

South African Press Review for 14 Jul
MBI407143896

[FBIS Report]

RAPPORT

Back to Reality After Glamour — President Nelson Mandela was "carried on hands" in Britain; he was

the guest of royalty, political protagonists, and "princes in trade;" one "glamorous occasion" followed another; and today the trend will be continued in France, where he will share the podium with President Chirac. "This is in no way a mean achievement," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 14 July, commanding the 78-year-old president for "distinguishing himself with dignity amid the euphoria of gala occasions." After 27 years in prison, he "deserves congratulations." All this is stuff fairy tales are made of, but only in fairy tales do people "live happily thereafter;" in reality "the glimmer fades." This lesson apparently has not escaped the president, but one doubts if the same can be said about his "rowdy local youth commando." Too many of them still live in "the excitement of liberation, and of congratulating themselves." They must learn that even in fairy tales "coaches change to pumpkins when midnight strikes," that "stories about fairies do not exist in the international business world." There they look at "profit figures, consider possibilities, and assess risks," irrespective of "how many red carpets are rolled out for African heads of state." Last week's further drop by the rand ought to "shock the biggest optimist." Expectations that amid all the foreign glamour the rand would at least retain its position were "realistic." But this did not happen. This is not only because of speculation about "what happens after Mandela," but factors such as the exodus of especially skilled whites at an "unprecedented rate," the high crime rate, and "unfair" affirmative action; all these give investors the perception that South Africa is "fast deteriorating into just another African country." The editorial concludes that the president and his entourage, especially his financial advisers, will, after all the glamour, have to pay urgent attention to the country's situation before they "lose their glass shoes with no prince around to look for them."

Angola

Angola: Government Suspends Integration of UNITA Into Armed Forces

LD14072015596 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government has decided to suspend the integration of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops in the national Armed Forces. The two sides have accused each other of seriously jeopardizing the peace process.

[Correspondent] Lack of trust has returned to Angola. The government has decided to suspend unilaterally the integration of UNITA troops in the Armed Forces.

On 11 July, Hignio Carneiro, the Angolan deputy minister without portfolio, told the UN Security Council that UNITA was acting in an unacceptable manner. He said that the quantity and type of equipment that UNITA was handing in falls short of what it owned.

Marcos Samondo, the UNITA representative in the United Nations, reacted quickly. In a communique, issued yesterday in the United States, Samondo deplored the unilateral suspension of the integration of UNITA soldiers in the Angolan Armed Forces. He added that such a move unnecessarily raised the tension in the military at an inauspicious time.

The Angolan mission in the United Nations promptly answered the communique with a note accusing UNITA of choosing this point in the peace process to disrupt the demobilization process and withdraw from the constitutional and political talks. [passage omitted]

Angola: UN Chief Voices Concerns Over Slow FAA Return to Barracks

MB1207134296 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has again expressed concern over the Angolan Armed Forces' (FAA) slow return to their nearest barracks. He also expressed concern over delays in the crucial civilian disarmament process. It is worth noting that the government supplied weapons to civilians in 1992.

The UN Security Council met in New York yesterday and made an in-depth assessment of the situation in Angola.

Angola: UNITA Politicians View Moose's Visit as 'Shot in the Arm'

MB1507090696 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] political circles in Huila Province have expressed solidarity with the visit to Angola by George Moose, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. Our Huila correspondent cites the Huila politicians as saying that Moose's handling of the problems was like a shot in the arm for the Angolan peace process.

The politicians acknowledged UNITA's commitment to peace, namely the quartering of its soldiers, and condemned General Joao de Matos, chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, for unilaterally suspending the selection of UNITA soldiers into FAA ranks.

Swaziland

Swaziland: Teachers End Month-Long Strike After Talks With King

MB1307164896 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MBABANE July 13 SAPA — Swaziland's month-long teachers' strike has been called off and about 15,000 striking teachers will return to their classrooms on Tuesday [16 July].

The call to end the strike followed meetings on Friday and early Saturday between teacher representatives, cabinet ministers, royal advisers and King Mswati III at the Lozitha royal palace, near Manzini. Addressing some 6,000 teachers assembled in the sub-tropical gardens of his palace, the king chided teachers for not earlier referring their grievances to him after all legal channels had been exhausted.

He urged teachers to return to their classes and begin teaching while their leaders returned to the negotiating table with government. He left no doubt that their demand for an 18 percent salary increase instead of the government's offer of 10.94 was "a pipe dream".

Earlier on Friday, a mass meeting of teachers at Manzini, where a ballot on whether to return to work was to be held, was abandoned when about 6,000 teachers demanded to petition the king instead. The teachers gathered outside the royal palace in the foothills of the Mdzimba Mountains, where they waited patiently throughout the afternoon. Talks with teacher representatives ended inconclusively and they were asked to return on Saturday morning.

Swaziland National Association of Teachers' acting president Phineas Mag said on Saturday teachers would return to work on Tuesday.

Swaziland: Further on Teachers Ending Month-Long Strike

MB1307175796 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appealed to teachers to return to work. The king made the passionate plea today at Lozita Palace when he addressed thousands of teachers who had asked for his intervention on the matter. He promised teachers that he will soon be summoning them to inform them about their grievances.

He said during this time teachers should be teaching. The king said teachers should now respect him. He said he's aware that a lot is expected from him, but quickly said that since the king rules in council, he'll first consult before making a decision on the matter. He said since he's still growing, he expects teachers to be teaching him a lot of things. The king, however, expressed surprise that no one told them that he wanted to speak to them, adding that it was for the first time that he was told about the dispute between them and government. The king said he was surprised when the day passed without seeing the teachers, as he'd asked. However, he did not want to blame anybody for this.

The king also warned teachers that whenever they have a dispute with government, they should never do bad things that may be copied by their students as something good. He also warned that disputes should be brought to him at infancy stage so that he can be able to solve them before the country is in flames.

Schools in the country reopen next week Tuesday, 16 July. Schools were closed in the country after teachers went on strike to force government to accede to an 18 percent salary increase.

The reopening of schools was announced by the acting president of the Swaziland National association of

Teachers, SNAT, Mr. Phineas Magagula. He said teachers would like to thank His Majesty for his intervention on the matter. Teachers yesterday resolved at their mass meeting to seek the intervention of His Majesty on the matter. He said as the Central Executive they would like to appeal to parents and students to prepare for the opening of the schools next Tuesday.

Teachers also thanked parents and students for their perseverance during these difficult times in the life of the teaching profession. He thanked teachers for their unity.

Zambia

Zambia: Legal Affairs Minister Loses Job, Parliamentary Seat

MB1507090596 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Robinson Nabulyato, has declared vacant the Chambashi parliamentary seat chaired by Legal Affairs Minister Dr. Remmy Mushota. The speaker has also declared vacant the Mandevu parliamentary seat for Mr. Patrick Katyoka. Dr. Mushota ceases to be minister of legal affairs. This follows recommendations by the Parliamentary and Ministerial Code of Conduct Tribunal. The president has received and accepted the recommendations of the tribunal.

The recommendations say that Dr. Mushota breached tender and financial procedures, while Mr. Katyoka also broke the parliamentary code of conduct by not declaring interests in a contract to print constitutional matters. Dr. Mushota attempted to cash a 310 million kwacha check at the Bank of Zambia. He also awarded a contract worth 110 million kwacha to First Factors, the company belonging to Mr. Katyoka, to print constitutional materials.

Liberia

Liberia: ECOWAS Committee on Liberia To Meet in Niger 15 Jul

AB1507092896 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 15 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A meeting of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] nine-nation ministerial committee on Liberia opens today in Abuja. The meeting is to prepare grounds for the summit of heads of state and government of the committee scheduled for Friday [26 July] next week. The ECOWAS ministers will, among others, start off discussions on the peace process in that country. They will review the military situation in Liberia, especially the impact of the joint interim government formed following the Abuja Peace Accord of last year.

Niger

Niger: Government Crackdown on Opposition Continues

AB1507122996 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jul 96

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells; all sentences as heard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A week after staging controversial elections, it seems that Niger is still a long way from returning to normal. There are curfews in Maradi and Zinder, public gatherings still banned, and the opposition candidates who stood against the military leader, General Mainassara, are under house arrest. Our reporter, Emmanuel Watani, has been speaking about these events to the interior minister, Idi Ango Omar. On the line to Niarney, he told me what the minister had said.

[Begin recording] [Watani] Well, he was trying to put up a lot of defense that the government, particularly about.... [pauses] When I questioned him about the house arrest of the political leaders of the opposition, he told me that, well, they will be released, in fact, they will let them free any time from now, but he did not specify when; but that they did that, as he told me, that they know exactly.... [pauses] They the Niger people know themselves and they know how influential these people may be to their militants who, I am told, are now aggrieved about the results. He even cited the cases where they said militants, some of them, were caught with, you know, petrol and that they wanted to set ablaze filling stations and that kind of thing, houses. He said with that, they can't tolerate that.

[Wells] Well, if what they have been doing is, obviously, trying to silence criticism at home, what about

the kind of comments that have come from abroad? For example one of the Canadian observers said that.... [pauses] described the elections as being a massive fraud. Did you put that to him?

[Watani] That is true. I put that to him. He told me that they are not surprised for such comments coming from the foreign countries, and it seems that they are afraid that they will.... [pauses] It is only a matter of time, they will prove to these people that, you know, Bare is somebody they can count on. You see, one of them, I would say — not even him — one of these top government officials told me the other time that well, they are bothered about some of these criticisms and reactions, and that they are happy that at least France has congratulated them because the France cooperation minister, Jacques Godfrain, sent a congratulatory message to the president saying that he is congratulating him for his brilliant victory.

[Wells] Do you think that there is any sign of a diplomatic buildup against Niger?

[Watani] Yes, I am suspecting something like that. In fact, given that when I spoke to one of the heads of the diplomatic missions here he told me that, in fact, the European Union, they are expected to have a meeting, probably today in Brussels and that the Niger problem will be on the agenda, and he did not rule out the possibilities of Niger being sanctioned. As he said, in fact they can take the kind of sanction that they applied for Nigeria.

[Wells] Despite the interior minister's assurances to you, have there been any further sign of crackdown?

[Watani] Yes. In fact, news is just making its rounds since yesterday night that, the campaign manager of Mahamane Ousmane, who read a communique and was distributing a communique calling for the president to resign and calling for fresh elections. They said that he was arrested but it is yet to be confirmed; so is also the transitional prime minister during the transitional period, Cheiffou Amadou. They say they are also.... [pauses] The news is also making its rounds that they have been arrested but that is yet to be confirmed. So with this, I think if this is confirmed then, it seems as if.... [pauses] I can't believe that the government is trying to soften things for the opposition. [end recording]

Niger: Interior Minister Confirms Arrests of Opposition Protesters

AB1407152496 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 14 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In the aftermath of the Zinder and Maradi protests organized by activists of political

parties which participated in last week's presidential poll — an election won by incumbent head of state Ibrahim Bare Mainassara with over 52 percent of the votes — there has been a spate of arrests in opposition circles. The arrests are confirmed here by Interior Minister Idi Ango Omar in an interview with Malam Yaro.

[Begin Omar recording] There have indeed been arrests, as is normal in this kind of situation. When there are clashes, the police normally arrest the leaders and those who destroy property. The police have arrested 70 persons, while the gendarmerie has apprehended 16. After preliminary interrogations, some were released, but those who carried out a certain number of acts are being held for further questioning.

Also in Niamey, as you are aware, despite a ban there was also a protest by activities of several parties. The security forces used tear gas to disperse the protesters. There have also been arrests. What we deplored in Niamey is the involvement of dignitaries in the protests. What do we mean by a dignitary? Someone who has been a minister or deputy or deputy speaker of the National Assembly becomes a dignitary for life. That is why people continue to address them as Mr. Minister or Mr. Speaker. They continue to enjoy the respect due their rank and the state continues to seek advice from them and can at any time call upon them. We were surprised to see such people participating in recent protests aimed at vandalizing. Among the protesters gathered at a filling station wielding knives and other weapons were dignitaries including a former defense minister. [end recording]

The Niger Government has acted tough with this string of arrests. This muscle-flexing has weakened the resolve of the parties which presented candidates against

General Ibrahim Bare Mainassara. They have gone back on the statement they made yesterday calling for the annulment of the recent presidential election results and the formation of a national union government. [passage omitted]

Togo

Togo: Niger Delegation Arrives, Delivers Message on Elections to Eyadema

*AB1207120796 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 11 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema yesterday received a large delegation from Niger led by Ali Saibou, the former head of state of Niger. The delegation is currently touring the Entente Council member countries to report on the organization of the 7 and 8 July elections in Niger.

[Begin Saibou recording] I brought a message from the Niger head of state, Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, to his counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema. As you will recall, two days after the 27 January coup d'etat, I came here in line with a tour of the Entente Council member countries to explain the reasons for the 27 January events. Therefore, it is quite normal for me, after the just-ended election, to come to see the oldest of the Entente Council heads of state to brief him on how the elections took place on 7 and 8 July in Niger. So, this is the main reason for our presence here. I shall go to other heads of state of the Entente Council to equally brief them. [end recording]

Tchamdja Andjo, minister of equipment, mines, and energy, was at the audience.

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